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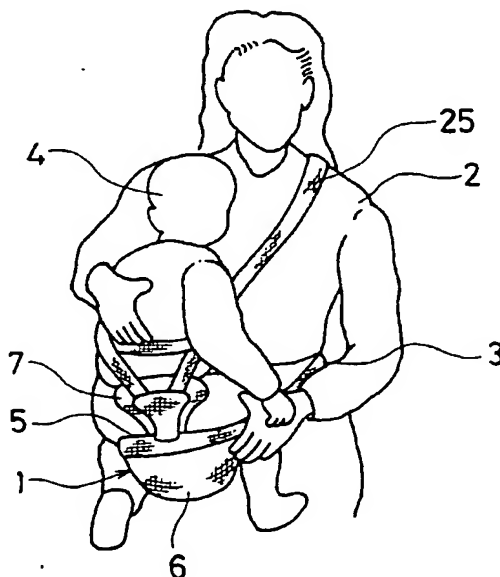
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(54) Baby holder

(57) Disclosed herein is a baby holder (1) to be worn in the form of a waist pouch, comprising a waist strap (3) which is worn by a wearer on the waist and a support (6) which is mounted on the waist strap (3) and positioned to extend from the wearer's abdomen so that a seat surface (5) for receiving the buttocks of a baby is formed on the support (6). In order to stably hold the

baby while keeping it in a good posture, a pad wall (7) uprighted from the seat surface (5) is provided on the support (6) so that this pad wall (7) is applied to the back of the baby who is held backward, or located between the legs of the baby whose is held frontward. The pad wall (7) is rendered T-shaped in front surface, and rotatably mounted on the support (6).

FIG. 7



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a baby holder which is worn in the form of a waist pouch comprising a support forming a seat surface for receiving the buttocks of a baby, and more particularly, it relates to an improve for stabilizing the baby's posture.

Description of the Background Art

For example, Japanese Utility Model Publication No. 4-46619 (1992) discloses a baby holder which is of interest to the present invention. This baby holder comprises a support forming a seat surface for receiving the buttocks of a baby, and this support is mounted on a waist strap which is worn by the wearer on the waist. Further, this baby holder comprises a wrist strap extending from the front part of the seat surface so that the wearer wears this strap on the wrist for holding the baby. Thus, the wearer can stably carry the baby with the baby holder while preventing it from falling.

In order to implement the state of stably holding the baby and preventing it from falling with the aforementioned wrist strap, however, the wearer must carry the baby while wearing the strap on the wrist. The wrist strap is not self-sustaining and cannot support the baby with no help of the wearer.

Consequently, one hand of the wearer is regularly restrained by the wrist strap, and the wearer cannot freely use both hands while holding the baby.

Further, the wrist strap relatively readily deforms in an arbitrary direction. Depending on the position of the wearer's hand, therefore, the baby may disadvantageously be forced into an unnatural posture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a baby holder which can solve the aforementioned problems.

The present invention is directed to a baby holder comprising a waist strap which is worn by the wearer on the waist, and a support, forming a seat surface for receiving the buttocks of a baby, which is mounted on the waist strap and positioned to extend from the wearer's abdomen. In order to solve the aforementioned technical problems, a pad wall to be upright from the seat surface is provided on the support.

According to the present invention, the pad wall is provided to be upright from the seat surface, whereby the buttocks of the baby can be prevented from slipping off the seat surface. Thus, the baby can be prevented from falling off the support.

Further, the pad wall can be charged with a core

having sufficient rigidity or the like to be self-sustaining, thereby exhibiting the aforementioned function with no help of the wearer. Thus, the wearer can freely use both hands to quickly cope with a danger, for example, thereby improving the safety.

Due to the presence of the pad wall, further, the baby's backbone can be protected against abnormal curvature, whereby the baby can be regularly kept in a good posture. Thus, it is possible to provide a baby holder which can contribute to the baby's health.

According to the present invention, the pad wall is preferably rotatably mounted on the support to be capable of selectively assuming a state extending along and being upright from the seat surface respectively. Due to this structure, the bulk of the baby holder can be reduced by bringing the pad wall into the state extending along the seat surface when the baby is not received on the support, whereby the portableness of the baby holder can be further improved. In case of using the pad wall, on the other hand, it is possible to immediately bring the pad wall into a usable state by simply rotating the same.

The pad wall may be rendered removable from the support, for enabling the aforementioned reduction of the bulk of the baby holder when the pad wall is not used.

When the pad wall is rotatably mounted on the support, the baby holder may further comprise an elastic member for urging the pad wall and rotating the same to be upright from the seat surface and an engaging member for maintaining the pad wall in the state extending along the seat surface against the elasticity of the elastic member. Due to this structure, the pad wall can be automatically upright when engagement by the engaging member is canceled, whereby the operability of the baby holder can be improved.

The pad wall may be rendered height-controllable. Due to such height controllability of the pad wall, the height of the pad wall can be varied as the baby grows, while it is possible to prevent unnecessary bulkiness of the baby holder resulting from presence of a pad wall which is excessively high for the build of the baby.

Further, the horizontal position of the pad wall may be rendered adjustable. In this case, the position of the pad wall can be adjusted as the baby grows.

The pad wall preferably has a T-shaped front surface. In this case, it is possible to implement both of a state of holding the baby frontward toward the pad wall so that the baby has its back to the wearer and a state of holding the baby backward against the pad wall so that it faces the wearer, with no problem. In other words, such a T-shaped pad wall provides a relatively wide surface for supporting the baby on its upper portion, while allowing natural arrangement of the baby's legs when the baby is seated toward the pad wall.

Further, both end portions of the pad wall are preferably curved to approach the wearer on the upper surface. In this case, the pad wall can further fit the baby's body, for further stably supporting the baby.

In the seat surface and the pad wall, at least regions

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coming into contact with the baby's body are preferably charged with a first cushion member, a second cushion member, having a larger elastic coefficient than the first cushion member, which is arranged at the back of the first cushion member, and a third cushion member, having a larger elastic coefficient than the second cushion member, which is arranged at the back of the second cushion member. Due to such a cushion structure including three layers of cushion members, substantially only the first cushion member can deform to provide a preferable touch for the baby in an ordinary state while the second and third cushion members successively serve as shock absorbers against a strong shock, whereby high reliability for shock absorptivity can be expected and the safety of the baby holder can be further improved.

When the support comprises a holding core having an upper surface extending along the seat surface and a rear surface extending along the wearer's abdomen for keeping the support in shape in the present invention, the waist strap preferably has a front strap part passing the front surface of the holding core, so that this front strap part is fixed to the holding core. In this case, the front strap part raises the front portion of the holding core not to go down, whereby the seat surface can be maintained in a substantially horizontal state without strongly bringing the rear surface of the holding core into contact with the wearer's abdomen. Thus, the wearer can be effectively prevented from being pressed or being inhibited from free movement.

According to the present invention, the waist strap more preferably comprises a rear strap part passing the rear surface of the holding core in addition to the front strap part, so that the front and rear strap parts are coupled with each other on both sides of the holding core. Due to this structure, stability of the holding core is increased while the position of the front strap part can be further stabilized, whereby the front strap part can effectively exhibit the aforementioned function.

Further preferably, the height of the front strap part on the front surface of the holding core is selected to be lower than that of the rear strap part on the rear surface of the holding core in the present invention. Due to this structure, the function of the front strap part can be further effectively applied to the holding core for raising its front portion.

The pad wall may be rendered adjustable in width. Thus, the width of the pad wall can be adjusted as the baby grows, while it is possible to prevent unnecessary bulkiness of the baby holder resulting from presence of a pad wall which is excessively wide for the build of the baby.

The baby holder according to the present invention may further comprise a curved surface forming member for forming a curved surface along the baby's buttocks on an internal angle portion which is defined between the pad wall and the seat surface. Due to such a curved surface forming member, it is possible to further stabilize

the baby's buttocks while providing a preferable touch for the baby.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the overall appearance of a baby holder 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view corresponding to Fig. 1, with a pad wall 7 uprighted from a seat surface 6;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view corresponding to Fig. 1, with the pad wall 7 uprighted from the seat surface 6 and a support strap 25 drawn out;

Fig. 4 illustrates a state of holding a baby 4 backward on the baby holder 1 in the state shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a diagram corresponding to Fig. 4, illustrating a state of holding the baby 4 backward on the baby holder 1 in the state shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a diagram corresponding to Fig. 4, illustrating a state of holding the baby 4 forward on the baby holder 1 in the state shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a diagram corresponding to Fig. 4, illustrating a state of holding the baby 4 backward on the baby holder 1 in the state shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 8 is a side elevational view showing the internal structure of a support 6 of the baby holder 1 and the pad wall 7;

Fig. 9 is a side elevational view corresponding to Fig. 8, showing the pad wall 7 uprighted from the seat surface 5;

Fig. 10 is a front elevational view showing a holding core 10 stored in the support 6 and a waist strap 3;

Fig. 11 is a top plan view showing the holding core 10 and the waist strap 3;

Fig. 12 is an end view showing a cut portion taken along the line XII - XII in Fig. 9;

Fig. 13A is an illustrative side elevational view showing a state of the backbone 38 of the baby 4 supported by the pad wall 7;

Fig. 13B is an illustrative side elevational view showing a state of the backbone 38 of the baby 4 supported by no pad wall;

Fig. 14 is a sectional view showing a part of a seat surface 5 of a support 6 provided on a baby holder according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a side elevational view showing a pad core 16 and a cover member 13 in a baby holder according to still another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a side elevational view sectionally showing a pad core 16 and a holding core 10a in a baby holder according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a rear elevational view sectionally showing the pad core 16 and the holding core 10a shown in Fig. 16;

Fig. 18 is a front elevational view showing a support 6a and a pad wall 7a provided on a baby holder according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a sectional view taken along the line XIX - XIX in Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is a bottom plan view showing the support 6a and the pad wall 7a shown in Fig. 18;

Fig. 21 is a side elevational view showing a holding core 10 and a waist strap 3a provided on a baby holder according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 22 is a front elevational view showing a pad wall 7b provided in a baby holder according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 23 is a sectional view taken along the line XXIII - XXIII in Fig. 22;

Fig. 24 is a sectional view taken along the line XXIV - XXIV in Fig. 22;

Fig. 25 is a perspective view showing a part of a baby holder 1 according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 26 is a perspective view showing a part of a baby holder 1a according to a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 27 is a perspective view corresponding to Fig. 26, showing a pad wall 7c which is reduced in width in the baby holder 1a shown in Fig. 26; and

Fig. 28 is a perspective view showing the part of the baby holder 1a in the state shown in Fig. 27 from another angle.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figs. 1 to 12 are adapted to illustrate a baby holder 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Figs. 1 to 3 are perspective views of the overall appearance of the baby holder 1, illustrating typical states assumable by the baby holder 1 respectively. On the other hand, Figs. 4 to 7 show typical methods of using the baby holder 1 respectively.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3 and 4 to 7, the baby holder 1 comprises a waist strap 3 which is worn by a wearer 2 on the waist, and a support 6, defining a seat surface 5 for receiving the buttocks of a baby 4, which is mounted on the waist strap 3 and positioned to extend from the abdomen of the wearer 2. Further, a pad wall 7 to be uprighted from the seat surface 5 is provided on the support 6, as a structure characterizing the present invention.

According to this embodiment, the pad wall 7 has a T-shaped front surface. This pad wall 7 is rotatably mounted on the support 6. Thus, the pad wall 7 can selectively assume a state extending along the seat surface 5 as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and a state uprighted from the seat surface 5 as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 5 to 7 respectively. The pad wall 7 is uprighted from the seat

surface 5 at an angle of about 100°, for example.

With reference to Figs. 1 to 7 as well as to Figs. 8 to 12, the baby holder 1 is now described in more detail.

Figs. 8 and 9 are side elevational views showing the internal structure of the support 6. The support 6 is preferably covered with a bag 8. This bag 8 defines a proper space 9 in its interior, so that a holding core 10 for providing the support 6 with an arbitrary shape is stored in this space 9. The holding core 10 is formed by a molding of foam resin, for example, for providing sufficient rigidity despite its lightness. The holding core 10 forms an upper surface 11 extending in parallel with the seat surface 5 and a rear surface 12 extending along the abdomen of the wearer 2, so that a substantially horizontal plane can be retained on the seat surface 5 when the support 6 comes into contact with the abdomen of the wearer 2. Preferably, the upper surface 11 and the rear surface 12 of the holding core 10 intersect with each other at an obtuse angle of about 100°, for example. Figs. 10 and 11 also illustrate the holding core 10.

A cover member 13 which is made of hard resin, for example, is fixed to the upper surface 11 of the holding core 10. A bracket 14 is formed on the front end of the cover member 13, so that an axis 15 passing through this bracket 14 rotatably supports a pad core 16 for keeping the pad wall 7 in shape. When the pad wall 7 is uprighted, a part of the pad core 16 comes into contact with a part of the bracket 14, thereby defining the terminal end of rotation of the pad core 16. The pad core 16, which is adapted to supply the pad wall 7 with sufficient rigidity, is made of hard resin, for example. Thus, the pad wall 7 is rotatably held with respect to the support 6. The cover member 13 may be integrally molded with the holding core 10, or may be inserted in a mold for molding the holding core 10.

A torsion spring 17 is arranged around the aforementioned axis 15. This torsion spring 17 urges the pad wall 7 for rotating and uprighting the same from the seat surface 5. The torsion spring 17 may be replaced with a coil spring, or another elastic member such as a rubber member, for example.

A pair of hooks 18 and 19 are provided for maintaining the pad wall 7, which is urged by the torsion spring 17 to be uprighted as described above, in the state extending along the seat surface 5 against the elasticity of this torsion spring 17. The hook 18 is mounted on an end portion of a strap 20 extending from the pad wall 7, while the other hook 19 is mounted on an end portion of another strap 21 extending from the support 6. When the hook 18 engages with the hook 19 as shown in Fig. 8, the pad 7 is maintained in the state extending along the seat surface 5, regardless of the elasticity of the torsion spring 17. The hooks 18 and 19 may be replaced with other stop members such as velvet fasteners, for example.

The aforementioned space 9 in the bag 8 is sized to be capable of storing articles other than the holding core 10. This space 9 can be used for storing small ar-

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articles such as a handkerchief, tissue paper and the like, for example. As shown in Figs. 1 to 3, openable slide fasteners 22, 23 and 24 are provided on the bag 8, for giving facility in taking such small articles in and out.

The baby holder 1 further comprises a support strap 25, as shown in Figs. 3 and 7. This support strap 25 is stored in the space 9 of the bag 8 when the same is not used. On the other hand, the support strap 25 is drawn out from an opening 26 between the slide fasteners 22 and 23. The support strap 25 forms a loop as a whole, and a pad part 27 having a relatively wide area is provided on its base portion. Further, a bridge strap part 28 is formed in the vicinity of the pad part 27, for coupling respective side portions of the support strap 25 with each other. The effective length of the support strap 25 is preferably rendered adjustable, and a length adjusting mechanism 29 is provided for this purpose, although this mechanism is not illustrated in detail.

Figs. 10 and 11 are a front elevational view and a top plan view for illustrating the relation between the support 6, particularly the holding core 10, and the waist strap 3 respectively. The waist strap 3 comprises a front strap part 30 and a rear strap part 31 passing the front and rear surfaces of the holding core 10 respectively. The front and rear strap parts 30 and 31 are coupled with each other on both sides of the holding core 10.

The front strap part 30 is fixed to a relatively upper position of the front surface of the holding core 10. This fixation is attained by an adhesive or rivets (not shown), for example. Thus, the holding core 10 is fixed by the front strap part 30 on its front side, whereby the attitude of the holding core 10 is stabilized for inhibiting the seat surface 5 from being so inclined that its front part is undesirably lowered. Thus, the seat surface 5 can be properly kept in a horizontal state. On the other hand, the rear strap part 31 may or may not be fixed to the holding core 10.

A buckle 32 and a tip 33 which are engageable with each other are mounted on respective end portions of the waist strap 3, to be coupled with each other when the wearer 2 wears the waist strap 3 on the waist. As shown in Fig. 10, the tip 33 can be mounted on an arbitrary position of the waist strap 3, thereby also serving a function of adjusting the effective length of the waist strap 3. Alternatively, the buckle 32 and the tip 33 may be replaced with other types of strap coupling members.

While the rear strap part 31 forms the principal part of the waist strap 3 so that the buckle 32 and the tip 33 are mounted on the end portions of the rear strap part 31 and both end portions of the front strap part 30 are connected to the rear strap part 31 in this embodiment, the front strap part 30 may alternatively form the principal part of the waist strap 3 so that the buckle 32 and the tip 33 are mounted on the end portions of the front strap part 30 respectively and both end portions of the rear strap part 31 are connected to the front strap part 30. Further, both of the front and rear strap parts 30 and 31 may extend toward the positions of the buckle 32 and

the tip 33. Further, the waist strap 3 may be formed only by the front strap part 30 with no rear strap part 31, so that the buckle 32 and the tip 33 are mounted on the end portions of the front strap part 30 respectively.

Referring again to Figs. 8 and 9, cushion members 34, 35 and 36 are charged to cover the upper surface of the cover member 13 and both surfaces of the pad core 16 respectively. These cushion members 34, 35 and 36 are made of urethane foam or cotton, for example. The cushion member 34 is covered with the bag 8, and supplies the seat surface 5 with a soft touch. Fig. 12 also shows the cushion members 35 and 36 and the pad core 16. Fig. 12 is an end view showing a cut portion taken along the line XII - XII in Fig. 9. The cushion members 35 and 36 are covered with a surface sheet 37 of the pad wall 7, and supply both surfaces of the pad wall 7 with soft touches.

As clearly understood from Fig. 12, the upper surface of the pad wall 7 is so shaped that both end portions thereof are curved to approach the wearer 2. Thus, the pad wall 7 can further fit the body of the baby 4, for more stably supporting the baby 4. While the aforementioned curved shape is provided by the cushion members 35 and 36 in this embodiment as shown in Fig. 12, both end portions of the pad core 16 may alternatively be curved thereby providing the pad wall 7 with the curved shape.

A method of using this baby holder 1 is now described. Figs. 4 to 7 illustrate typical use modes of the baby holder 1 respectively. The baby holder 1 is in any one of the states shown in Figs. 1 to 3 when the same is in each of the modes shown in Figs. 4 to 7.

The state shown in Fig. 1 is employed when the wearer 2 simply wears the baby holder 1. In this state, the pad wall 7 is inclined to extend along the seat surface 5, to reduce the bulk of the baby holder 1. The hooks 18 and 19 engage with each other as shown in Fig. 8, to maintain the pad wall 7 in this state.

In the aforementioned state, the support 6 may be employed as a temporary stay for holding the baby 4 backward. While the buttocks of the baby 4 are placed on the pad wall 7 in this case, the pad wall 7 which is charged with the cushion member 36 along its outer surface can provide a soft touch for the baby 4.

When the hooks 18 and 19 disengage from each other, on the other hand, the pad wall 7 is uprighted from the seat surface 5, as shown in Fig. 2. In this state, the support 6 is employed as a stay for holding the baby 4 backward as shown in Fig. 5 or frontward as shown in Fig. 6. In this case, the pad wall 7 provides a backrest surface for the baby 4 in the state shown in Fig. 5, or serves as positioning means between the legs of the baby 4 in the state shown in Fig. 6. The pad wall 7, which has a T-shaped front surface as described above, can provide a relatively wide surface for supporting the baby 4 on its upper portion, while allowing a natural arrangement of both legs of the baby 4 who is seated to face the pad wall 7 as shown in Fig. 6.

Each of the aforementioned modes shown in Figs.

5 and 6 is preferably limited to a relatively short time. When this baby holder 1 is employed for supporting the baby 4 over a relatively long time, the support strap 25 is drawn out from the support 6 as shown in Fig. 3, and the baby 4 is placed on the support 6 backward as shown in Fig. 7, so that the wearer 2 wears the support strap 25 on the shoulder. Thus, the baby 4 can be stably held over a relatively long time with the help of the support strap 25 as well as the pad part 27 and the bridge strap part 28 provided thereon in addition to the pad wall 7.

In any of the states shown in Figs. 4 to 7, it is advisable to lay at least one hand of the wearer 2 on the body of the baby 4, in order to improve safety for the baby 4.

Figs. 13A and 13B are illustrative side elevational views showing states of the backbone 38 of the baby 4 supported by the pad wall 7 (Fig. 13A) and supported by no pad wall (Fig. 13B) respectively. When no pad wall is provided as shown in Fig. 13B, the backbone 38 of the baby 4 may be abnormally curved to exert a bad influence on the health of the baby 4 unless the wearer 2 or the baby's protector sufficiently pays attention to the baby's posture. When the back of the baby 4 is supported by the pad wall 7 as shown in Fig. 13A, on the other hand, the backbone 38 can be protected against abnormally curvature, and the baby 4 can be readily kept in a good posture. Further, the pad wall 7 also functions to prevent the buttocks of the baby 4 from slipping off the seat surface 5, thereby stably positioning the buttocks of the baby 4 on the seat surface 5.

Figs. 14 to 28 show other embodiments of the present invention respectively. Referring to Figs. 14 to 28, elements corresponding to those shown in Figs. 1 to 13 are denoted by similar reference numerals, to omit redundant description.

Fig. 14 is a sectional view showing a seat surface 5 and parts of structures related thereto. In place of the cushion member 34 in the aforementioned embodiment, a three-layer structure consisting of a first cushion member 39, a second cushion member 40 which is arranged at the back thereof, and a third cushion member 41 which is further arranged at the back thereof is applied in this embodiment. The second cushion member 40 has a larger elastic coefficient than the first cushion member 39, while the third cushion member 41 has a larger elastic coefficient than the second cushion member 40. In more concrete terms, materials employed for the first, second and third cushion members 39, 40 and 41 respectively may be in a combination of urethane foam, urethane chips and a polyethylene bead foam, a combination of cotton, urethane foam and polystyrene foam, a combination of cotton, urethane foam and urethane chips, or the like.

According to such a cushion structure including the three layers of cushion members 39, 40 and 41, substantially only the first cushion member 39 deforms in an ordinary state so that a preferable touch can be sup-

plied to the baby while the second and third cushion members 40 and 41 successively serve as shock absorbers against a strong shock, whereby high reliability can be expected with respect to shock absorptivity and the safety of the baby holder can be further improved.

The aforementioned three-layer structure can also be applied to the cushion members 35 and 36 which are charged in the pad wall 7 (see Figs. 8, 9 and 12) so that an effect similar to the above can be expected, although this structure is not shown.

As shown in Fig. 15, a tension belt 42 for coupling a pad core 16 and a cover member 13 with each other may be provided for further reliably and strongly define the terminal end of rotation of the pad core member 16 to be uprighted. Ends of the tension belt 42 are mounted on the pad core 16 and the cover member 13 by rivets 43 and 44 respectively.

As shown in Figs. 16 and 17, on the other hand, a pad core 16 may be rendered horizontally movable, thereby controlling the horizontal position of a pad wall 7. Namely, a cover member 13a mounting the pad core 16 is rendered horizontally movable along an upper surface 11a of a holding core 10a, to be fixed by a bolt 45 in each position obtained as a result of such movement.

The horizontal position of the pad wall 7 is thus rendered controllable, whereby the position of the pad wall 7 can be adjusted as the baby grows. According to this embodiment, the pad wall 7 can be removed from a support by unfastening the bolt 45. When the pad wall 7 is not used over a relatively long period, this pad wall 7 can be removed to further reduce the bulk of the baby holder.

As shown in Figs. 18 to 20, a pad wall 7a may be rendered vertically movable with respect to a support 6a, so that its height is controllable. Figs. 18, 19 and 20 are a front elevational view, a sectional view taken along the line XIX - XIX in Fig. 18, and a bottom plan view respectively.

Referring to Figs. 18 to 20, the support 6a is provided on its front end with a guide hole 46 vertically passing through the same, so that a guide leg 47 downwardly extending from the pad wall 7a is vertically slidably received in the guide hole 46. An elastically deformable engager 48 is provided at the center of the guide leg 47, and an engaging projection 49 is formed on the engager 48. On the other hand, a plurality of, e.g., two engaging holes 50 and 51 are vertically arranged on the support 6a in correspondence to the position of the engaging projection 49. Therefore, the height of the pad wall 7a can be controlled by inserting the engaging projection 49 in either one of the engaging holes 50 and 51.

Due to such height controllability of the pad wall 7a, the height of the pad wall 7a can be varied as the baby grows, while it is possible to prevent unnecessary bulkiness of the baby holder resulting from presence of a pad wall which is excessively high for the baby's build.

The aforementioned engaging holes 50 and 51 are preferably tapered on outer sides thereof, while the en-

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gaging projection 49 is also preferably tapered. Thus, the operation of releasing the engaging projection 49 from the engaging hole 50 or 51 is simplified, while the engaging production 49 can readily engage with the engaging hole 50 or 51.

Also in this embodiment, the pad wall 7a can be removed from the support 6a. When the pad wall 7a is not used over a relatively long period, therefore, the pad wall 7a can be removed to further reduce the bulk of the baby holder, similarly to the aforementioned embodiment.

Fig. 21 is a side elevational view showing a holding core 10 and a waist strap 3a. The waist strap 3a has front and rear strap parts 30a passing the front and rear surfaces of the holding core 10 respectively. These front and rear strap parts 30a and 31a are coupled with each other on both sides of the holding core 10, similarly to the aforementioned front and rear strap parts 30 and 31.

According to this embodiment, the front strap part 30a passes a relatively lower position on the front surface of the holding core 10, and the height of this front strap part 30a on the front surface of the holding core 10 is selected to be lower than that of the rear strap part 31a on the rear surface of the holding core 10.

Due to such selection of the height of the front strap part 30a, the force for raising up the front end of the holding core 10 can be further strongly exerted by the front strap part 30a. Thus, the front strap part 30a can be worked to further effectively keep a substantially horizontal attitude of a seat surface.

As shown in Figs. 22 to 24, a pad wall 7b may be rendered adjustable in width. Fig. 22 is a front elevational view of the pad wall 7b, and Figs. 23 and 24 are sectional views taken along the lines XXIII - XXIII and XXIV - XXIV in Fig. 22 respectively.

Referring to Figs. 22 to 24, the pad wall 7b comprises an upright part 52 which is uprighted from a seat surface 5, and wing parts 53 and 54 extending sideward from the upright part 52 respectively. The upright part 52 is provided with a through slot 55 opening on both sides thereof. The wing parts 53 and 54 are partially inserted in the through slot 55 respectively, to be movable between positions shown by solid and phantom lines in Fig. 22 respectively while keeping this state. The width of the pad wall 7b is changed by this movement.

The aforementioned upright part 52 and the wing parts 53 and 54 are provided by resin moldings, for example. The wing parts 53 and 54 are provided with engagers 56 and 57 which are elastically deformable due to the elasticity of the resin material respectively, and engaging projections 58 and 59 are formed on these engagers 56 and 57 respectively. On the other hand, the upright part 52 is provided with a plurality of, e.g., two engaging holes 60 and 61 which are transversely lined with each other in correspondence to the position of the engaging projection 58, as well as a plurality of, e.g., two engaging holes 62 and 63 which are transversely lined with each other in correspondence to the position of the engaging projection 59.

When the engaging projections 58 and 59 engage with the engaging holes 60 and 62 respectively, therefore, the pad wall 7b can be maintained in a state having a relatively small width as shown by the solid lines in Fig. 22. When the engaging projections 58 and 59 engage with the engaging holes 61 and 63 respectively, on the other hand, the pad wall 7b can be maintained in a state having a relatively large width as shown by the phantom lines in Fig. 22.

When the pad wall 7b is thus rendered adjustable in width, the width of the pad wall 7b can be adjusted as the baby grows, while it is possible to prevent unnecessary bulkiness of the baby holder resulting from presence of a pad wall which is excessively wide for the build of the baby.

The aforementioned engaging holes 60 to 63 are preferably tapered on outer sides thereof. Thus, the operation of releasing the engaging projections 58 and 59 from the engaging holes 60 to 63 can be simplified.

As shown in Fig. 25, a curved surface forming member 64 for forming a curved surface along the baby's buttocks may be provided on an internal angle portion which is defined between a pad wall 7 and a seat surface 5. Fig. 25 is a perspective view showing a part of a baby holder 1 from behind the pad wall 7.

Referring to Fig. 25, the curved surface forming member 64 is formed by a flexible sheet material of cloth or the like, and defines a bag part 65 for receiving the upper end portion of the pad wall 7. Two tongues 66 and 67 are formed on an end of the curved surface forming member 64 which is opposite to that provided with the bag part 65 not to interfere with a strap 21, and hooks 68 and 69 are provided on these tongues 66 and 67 respectively. On the other hand, hooks (not shown) are provided on a bag 8 for detachably engaging with these hooks 68 and 69 respectively.

The mounted state of the curved surface forming member 64 shown in Fig. 25 is employed in the mode shown in Fig. 5 or 7. In this mode, the curved surface forming member 64 forms a curved surface along the buttocks of the baby 4, whereby the buttocks of the baby 4 can be further stabilized with a preferable touch for the baby 4. In the mode shown in Fig. 4, on the other hand, the curved surface forming member 64 is folded with the pad wall 7. In order to allow engagement of the hooks 18 and 19 as shown in Fig. 8 in this state, the bag part 65 of the curved surface forming member 64 is provided with a hole (not shown) for enabling the wearer to draw out the strap 20. In the mode shown in Fig. 6, however, the curved surface forming member 64 having a relatively large width is preferably removed, not to press the crotch of the baby 4.

Figs. 26 to 28 show a baby holder 1a according to a further embodiment of the present invention. The baby holder 1a shown in Figs. 26 to 28 comprises a pad wall 7c which is adjustable in width, and two curved surface forming belts 70 and 71 corresponding to the aforementioned curved surface forming member 64.

The pad wall 7c comprises an upright part 72 which is uprighed from a seat surface 5, and wing parts 73 and 74 extending sideward from the upright part 72 respectively. As understood from both of Figs. 26 and 27, the wing parts 73 and 74 are rotatably coupled to the upright part 72 through hinges 75 and 76 respectively, whereby the pad wall 7c is adjustable in width. The upright part 72 and the wing parts 73 and 74 are made of resin, for example, and the hinges 75 and 76 can be provided by thin portions of such resin.

In order to maintain the wing parts 73 and 74 in the state extending sideward from the upright part 72 as shown in Fig. 26, the following structure is employed, for example:

Describing the structure for the wing part 74, a bar 77 (shown in phantom lines) which is rendered axially movable to be capable of projecting sideward is held in the upright part 72, as shown in Fig. 28. The bar 77 is provided with an operation knob 78, which passes through a slot 79 provided in the upright part 72 to be movable in this slot 79. On the other hand, the wing part 74 is provided with a hole 80 for receiving the bar 77 in case of projection. When the operation knob 78 is operated to insert the bar 77 in the hole 80 while bringing the wing part 74 into the state extending sideward from the upright part 72, therefore, this extending state is maintained.

The other wing part 73 is also maintained in the state extending sideward from the upright part 72 by a structure substantially similar to that for the aforementioned wing part 74. Fig. 28 illustrates an operation knob 81 and a slot 82 corresponding to the operation knob 78 and the slot 79 respectively.

The curved surface forming belts 70 and 71 are coupled between the wing parts 73 and 74 and the rear surface of a bag 8 respectively. These curved surface forming belts 70 and 71 extend along the baby's buttocks in the state shown in Fig. 26, thereby stably holding the same while providing a preferable touch for the baby. The state shown in Fig. 26 is employed in the mode shown in Fig. 5 or 7. While pulling force is applied to the wing parts 73 and 74 in this state through the curved surface forming belts 70 and 71 which are under the weight of the baby 4, the wing parts 73 and 74 can be maintained in the state extending sideward from the upright part 72 due to the action of the aforementioned bar 77 etc.

On the other hand, the state shown in Figs. 27 and 28 is employed in the mode shown in Fig. 4. In this state, the curved surface forming belts 70 and 71 extend substantially along the upright part 72 and the seat surface 5, not to press the crotch of the baby 4.

While the present invention has been described with reference to some embodiments shown in the drawings, further modifications are available within the scope of the present invention.

While the support 6 is covered with the bag 8 so that the holding core 10 is stored in this bag 8 in each of the

illustrated embodiments, for example, the holding core itself may alternatively form the support, with provision of no bag.

While the pad wall 7 has a T-shaped front surface, the same may alternatively have another shape. Although the pad wall 7 is selected in the T shape to be applicable to both of the states of holding the baby 4 backward as shown in Figs. 5 and 7 and frontward as shown in Fig. 6 respectively, the pad wall 7 may alternatively have a relatively large uniform width when the baby holder is dedicatedly employed for holding the baby backward. When the baby holder is dedicatedly employed for holding the baby frontward, on the other hand, the pad wall 7 may have a relatively small uniform width.

Claims

1. A baby holder comprising a waist strap (3, 3a) being worn by a wearer on the waist, and a support (6, 6a), defining a seat surface (5) for receiving the buttocks of a baby, being mounted on said waist strap (3, 3a) and positioned to extend from the abdomen of said wearer,
said support (6, 6a) being provided with a pad wall (7, 7a, 7b, 7c) being uprighed from said seat surface (5).
2. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein said pad wall (7) is rotatably mounted on said support (6) to be capable of selectively assuming a state extending along said seat surface (5) and a state being uprighed from said seat surface (5) respectively.
3. The baby holder in accordance with claim 2, further comprising an elastic member (17) for urging said pad wall (7) in a direction for uprighing the same from said seat surface (5), and a stop member (18, 19) for maintaining said pad wall (7) in said state extending along said seat surface (5) against the elasticity of said elastic member (17).
4. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein said pad wall (7a) is rendered height-controllable.
5. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein the horizontal position of said pad wall (7) is rendered controllable.
6. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein said pad wall (7, 7a) is rendered removable from said support (6, 6a).
7. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein said pad wall (7) is rendered T-shaped in front surface.

8. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein the upper surface of said pad wall (7a) is so shaped that both end portions thereof are curved in directions for approaching said wearer.

9. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein at least regions coming into contact with said baby's body are charged with a first cushion member (39), a second cushion member (40), having a larger elastic coefficient than said first cushion member (39), being arranged at the back of said first cushion member (39), and a third cushion member (41), having a larger elastic coefficient than said second cushion member (40), being arranged at the back of said second cushion member (40) in said seat surface (5) and said pad wall (7).

10. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein said support (6) comprises a holding core (10) having an upper surface (11) extending along said seat surface (5) and a rear surface (12) extending along said wearer's abdomen for keeping said support (6) in shape, and

said waist strap (3, 3a) has a front strap part (30, 30a) passing the front surface of said holding core (10),

said front strap part (30, 30a) being fixed to said holding core (10).

11. The baby holder in accordance with claim 10, wherein said waist strap (3, 3a) further has a rear strap part (31, 31a) passing said rear surface (12) of said holding core (10), said front strap part (30, 30a) and said rear strap part (31, 31a) being coupled with each other on both sides of said holding core (10).

12. The baby holder in accordance with claim 11, wherein the height of said front strap part (30a) on the front surface of said holding core (10) is selected to be lower than that of said rear strap part (31a) on said rear surface (12) of said holding core (10).

13. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, wherein said pad wall (7b, 7c) is rendered adjustable in width.

14. The baby holder in accordance with claim 1, further comprising a curved surface forming member (64, 70, 71) for forming a curved surface along said baby's buttocks on an internal angle portion being defined between said pad wall (7, 7c) and said seat surface (5).

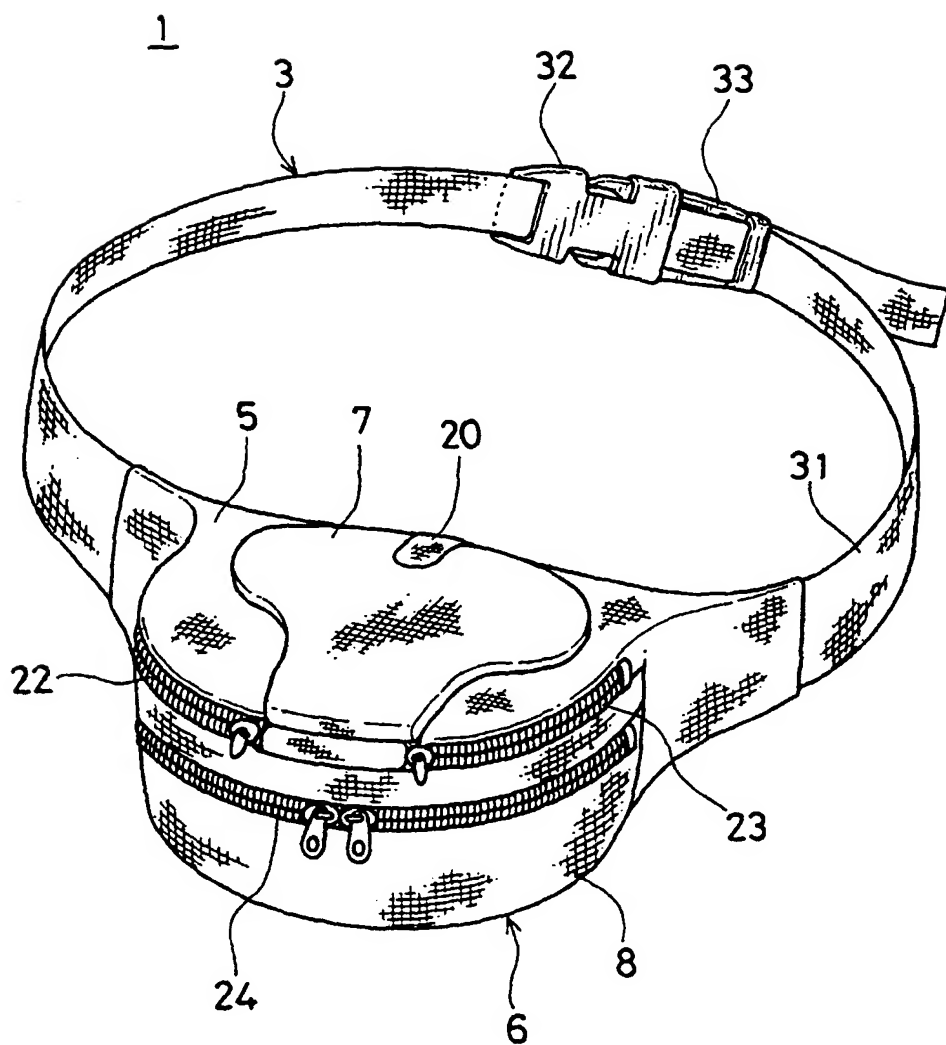
15. Waist mountable child support apparatus having a first support surface (5) for supporting the buttocks of a child carried by a person to whom said support

apparatus is mounted and support means (7, 7a, 7b, 7c) erectly positionable relative to said first support surface (5) for supporting the upper body of said child.

16. Apparatus as claimed in claim 15, wherein said support means (7, 7a, 7b, 7c) is selectively movable relative to said support surface (5) between an erect position for supporting the upper body of said child and a retracted position.

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FIG. 1



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FIG. 2

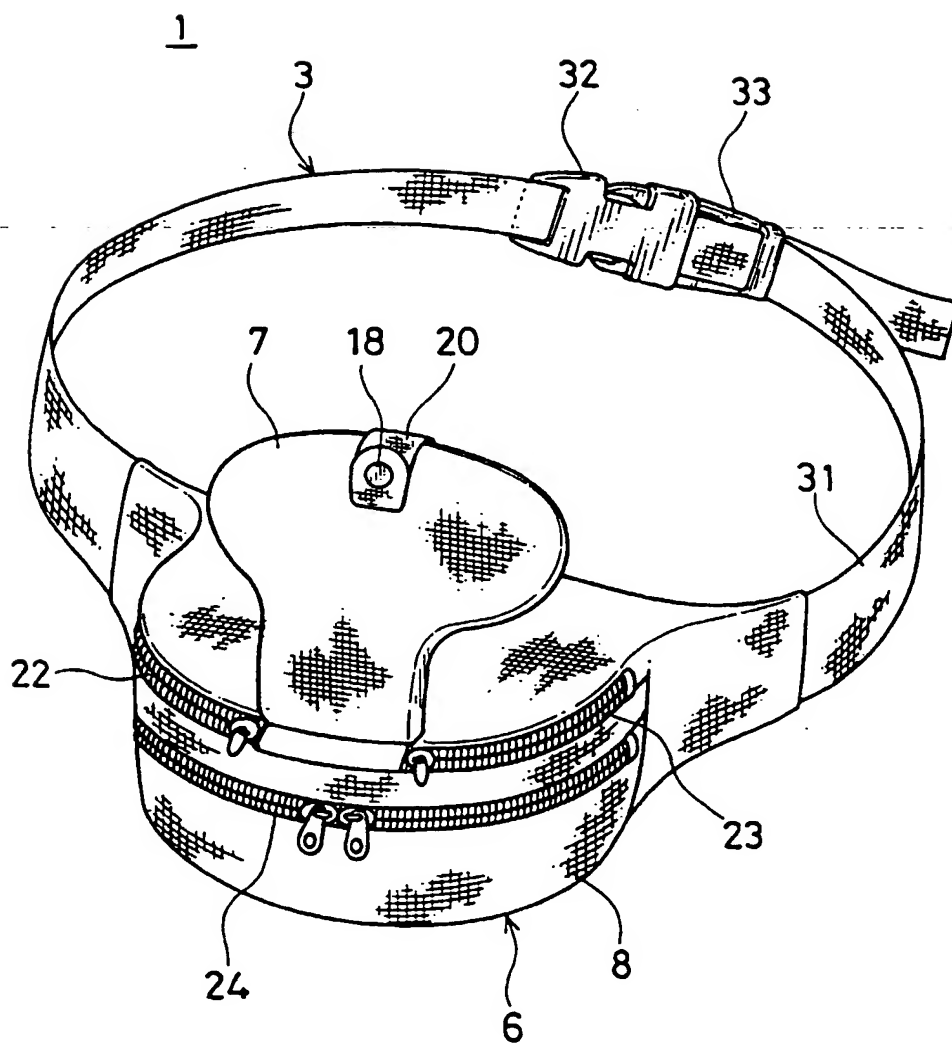
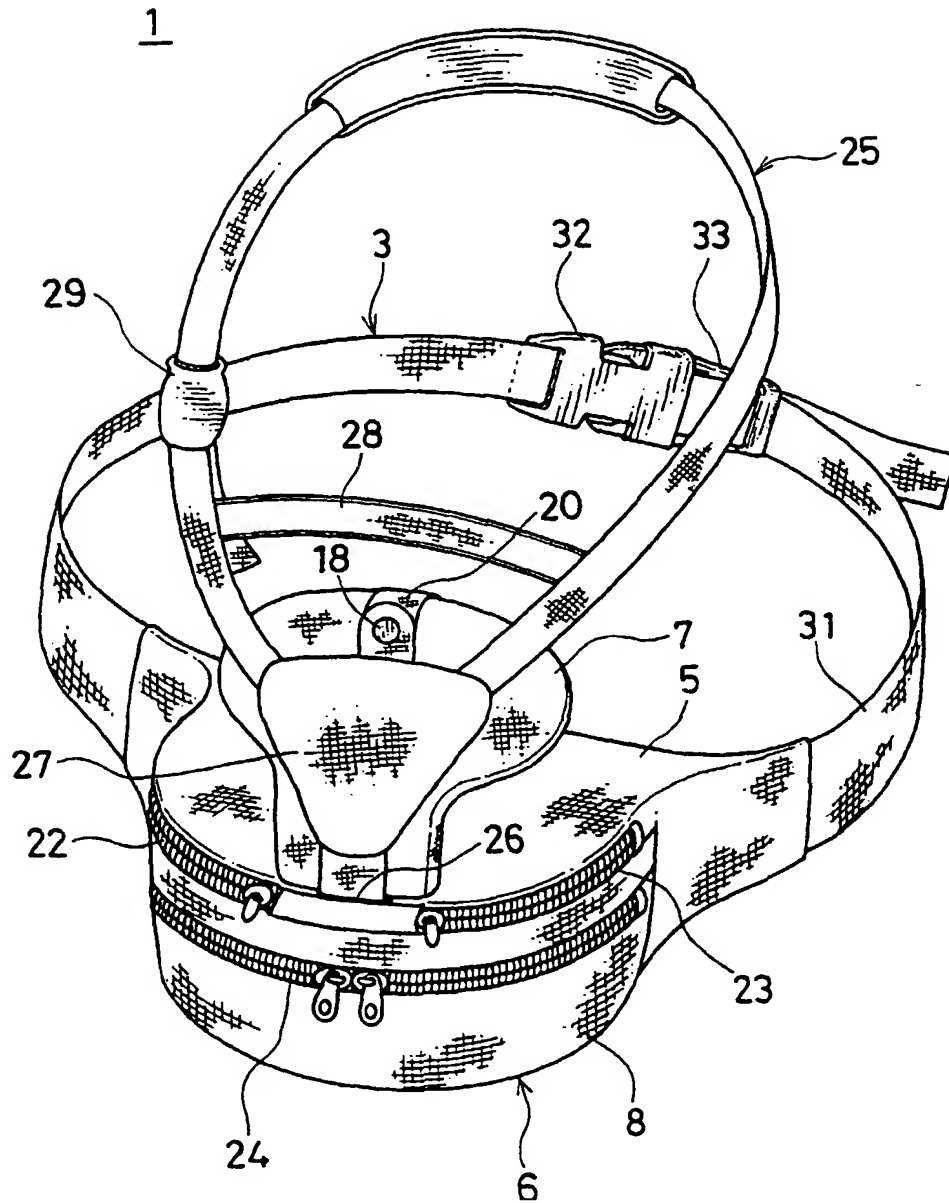


FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

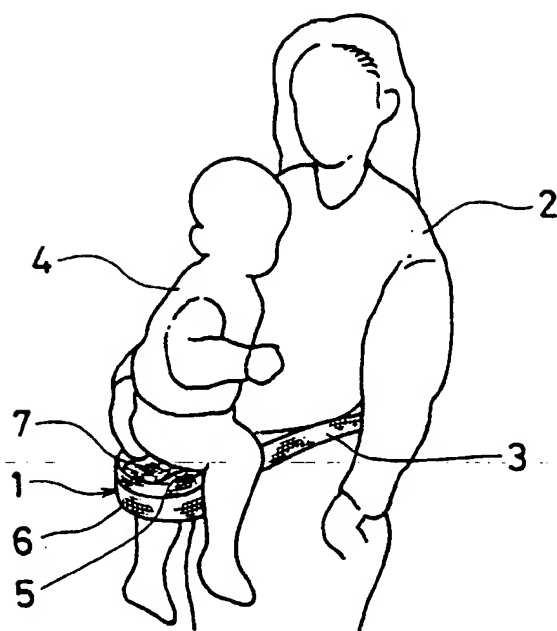
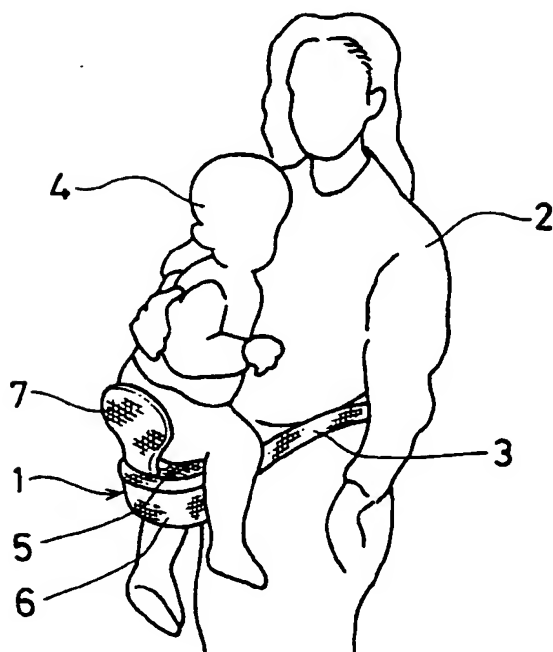


FIG. 5



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FIG. 6

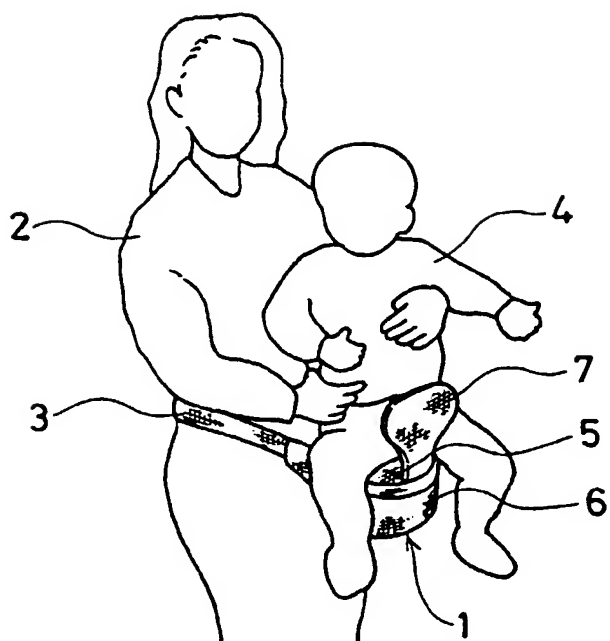
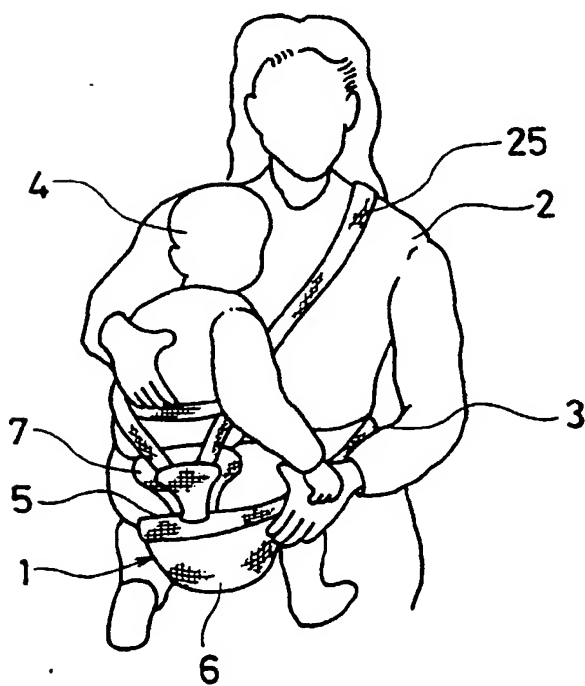
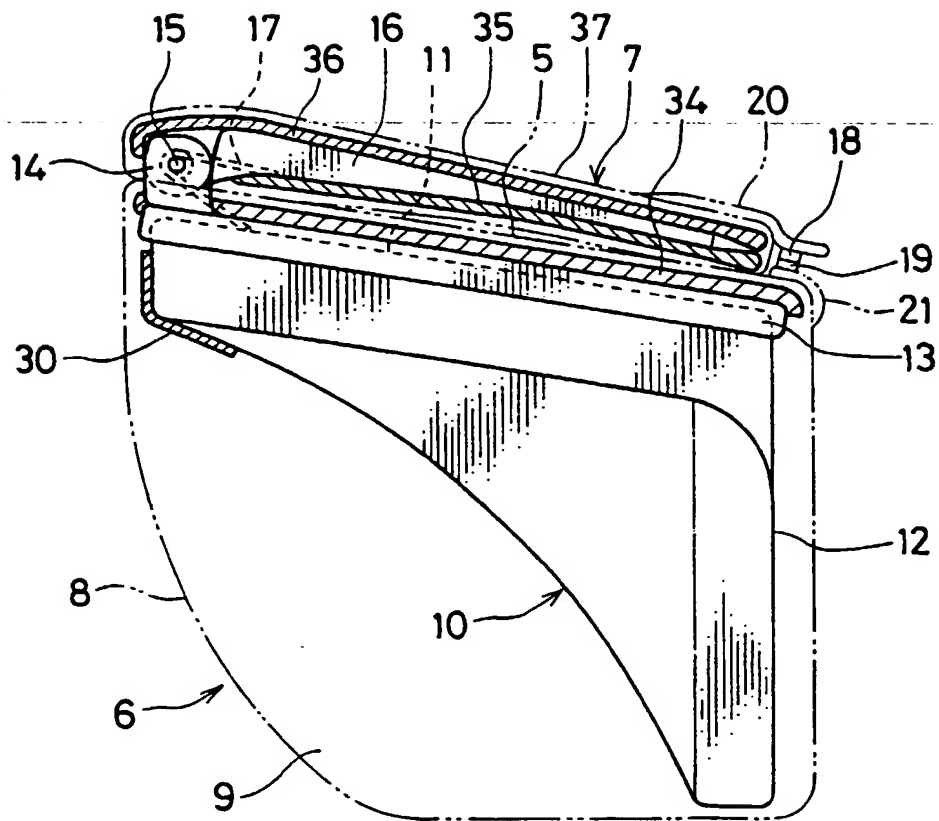


FIG. 7



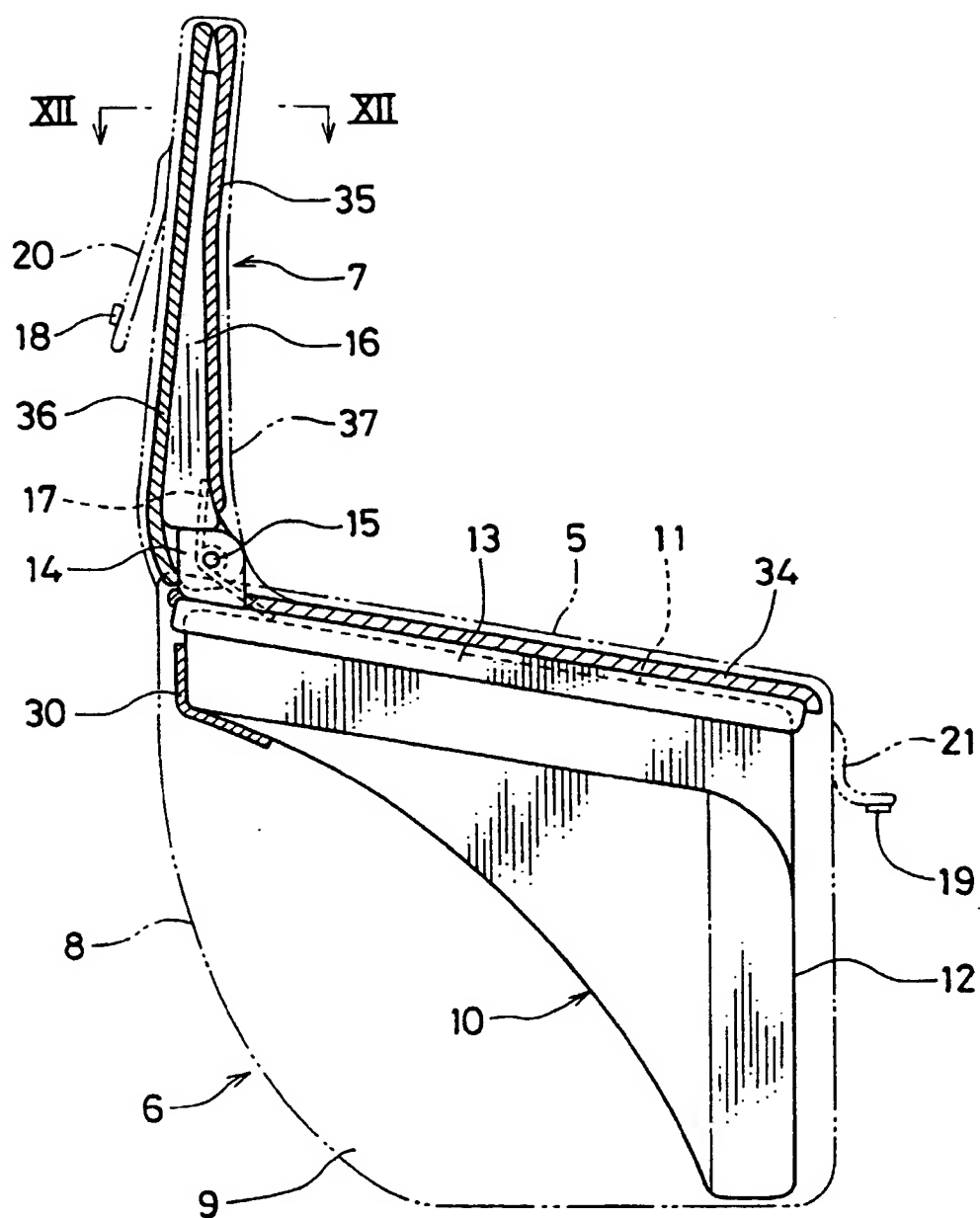
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FIG. 8



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FIG. 9



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FIG. 10

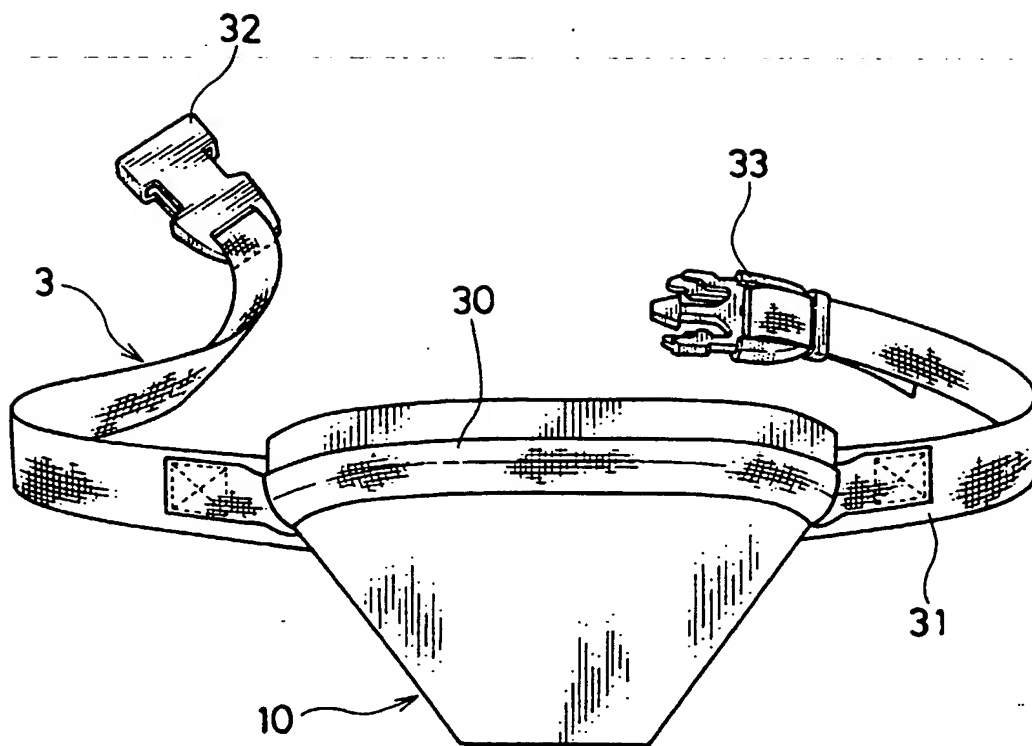
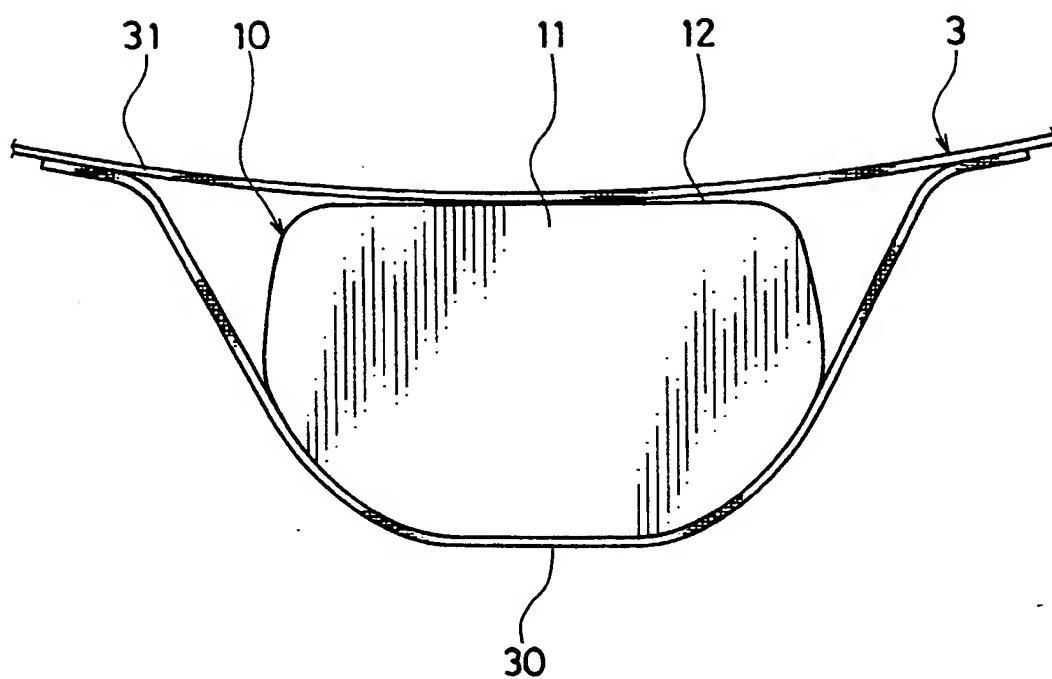
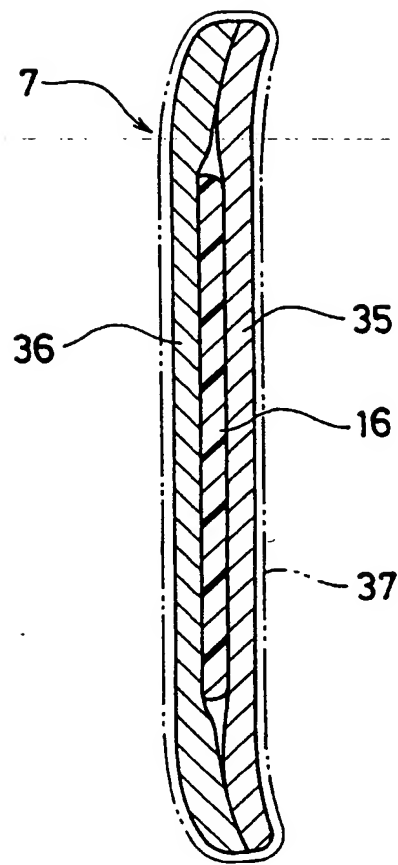


FIG. 11



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FIG. 12



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FIG. 13A

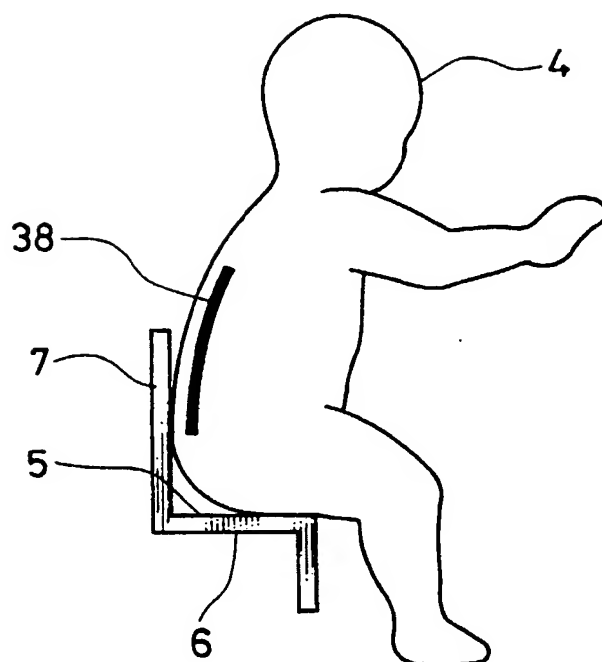
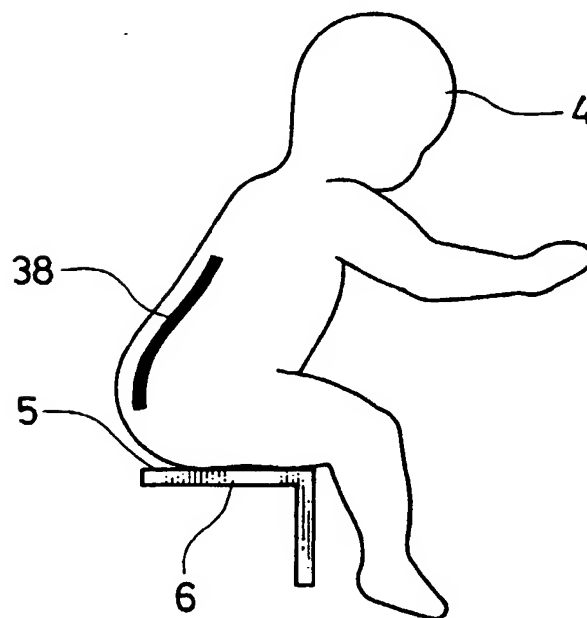


FIG. 13B



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FIG. 14

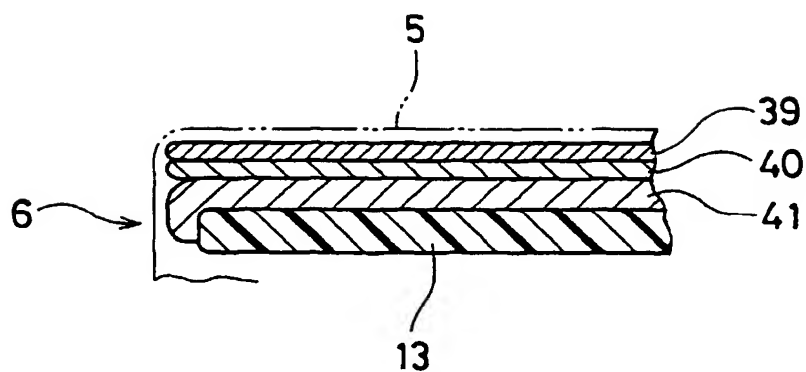
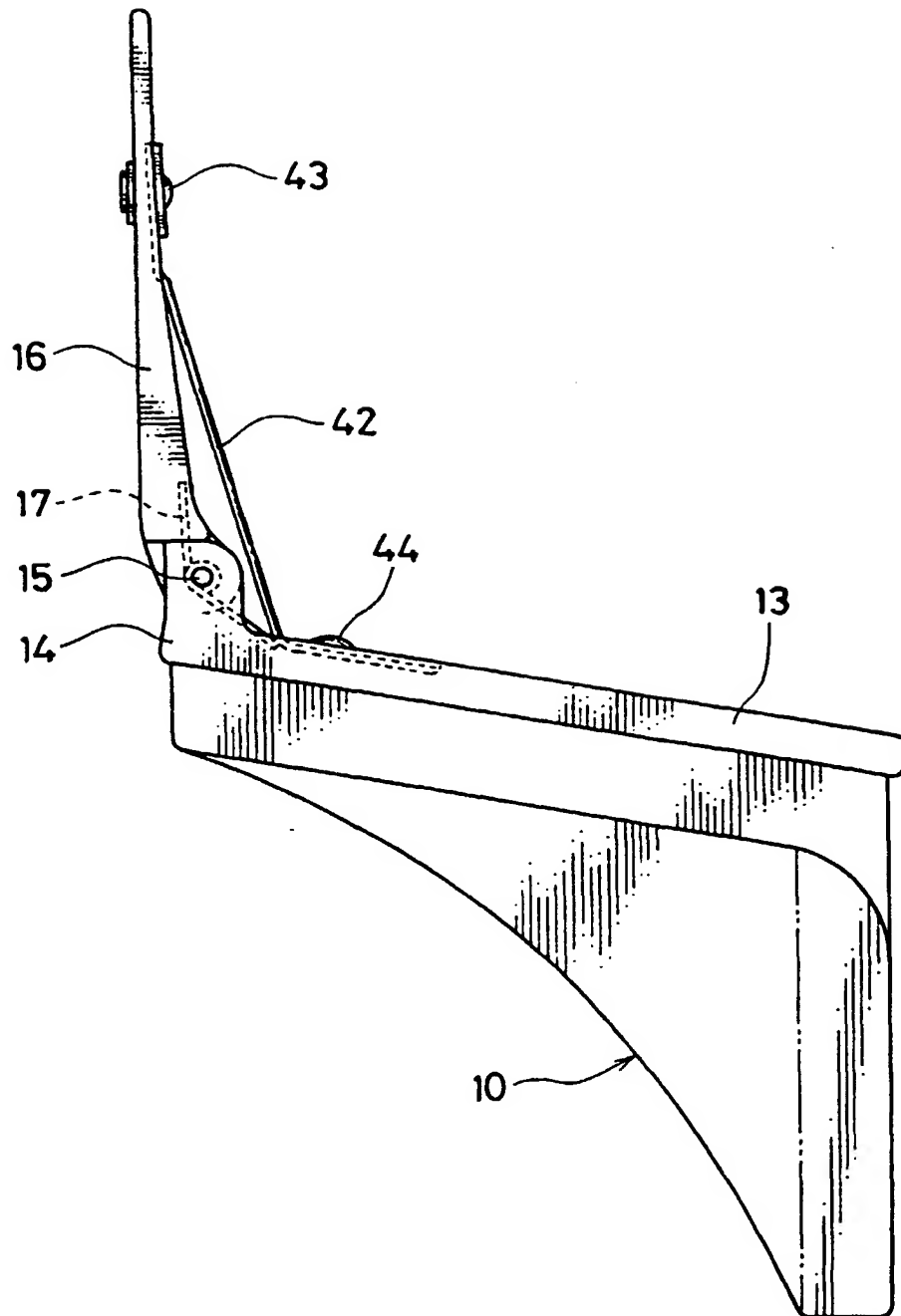


FIG. 15



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FIG. 16

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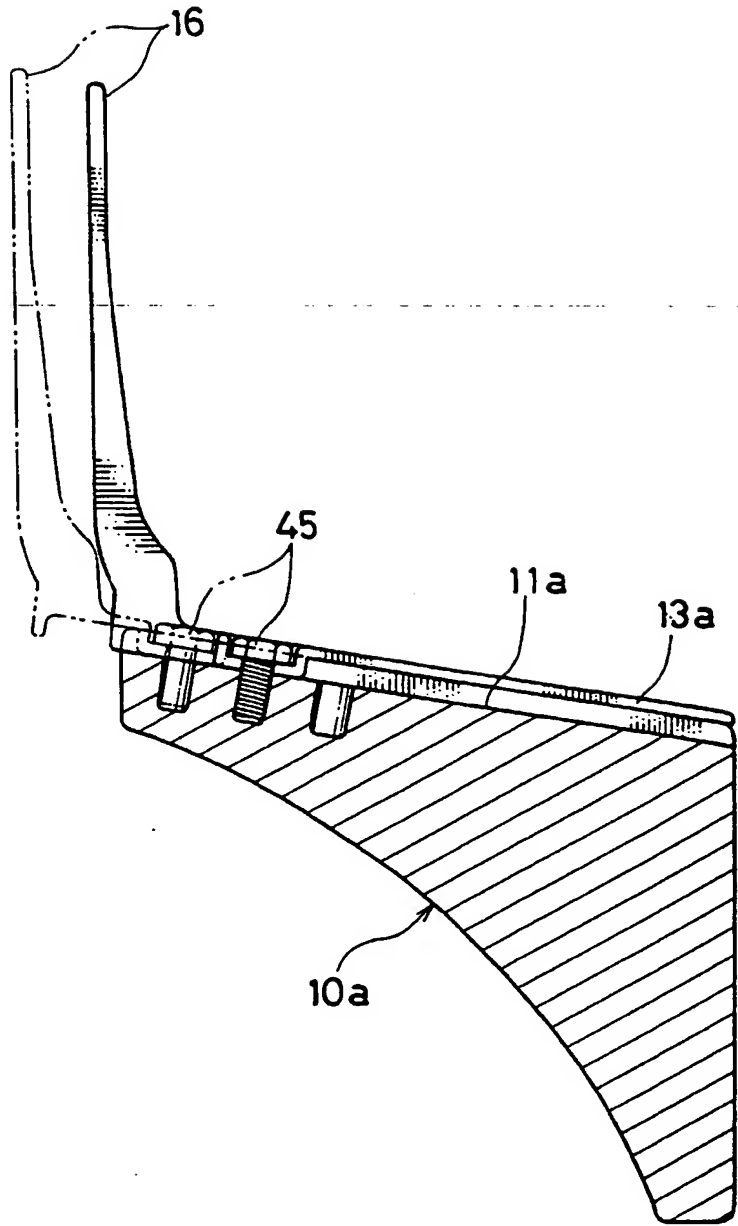
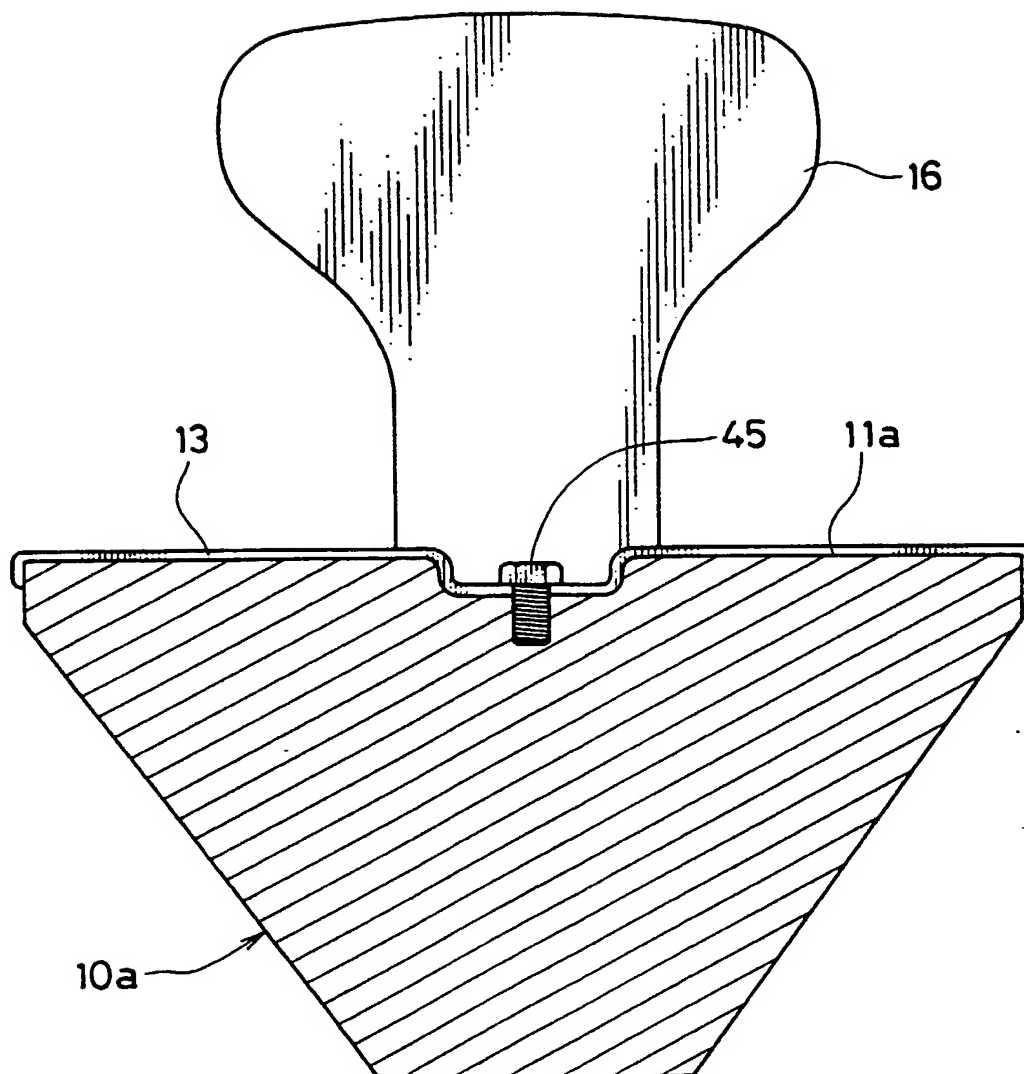


FIG. 17



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FIG. 18

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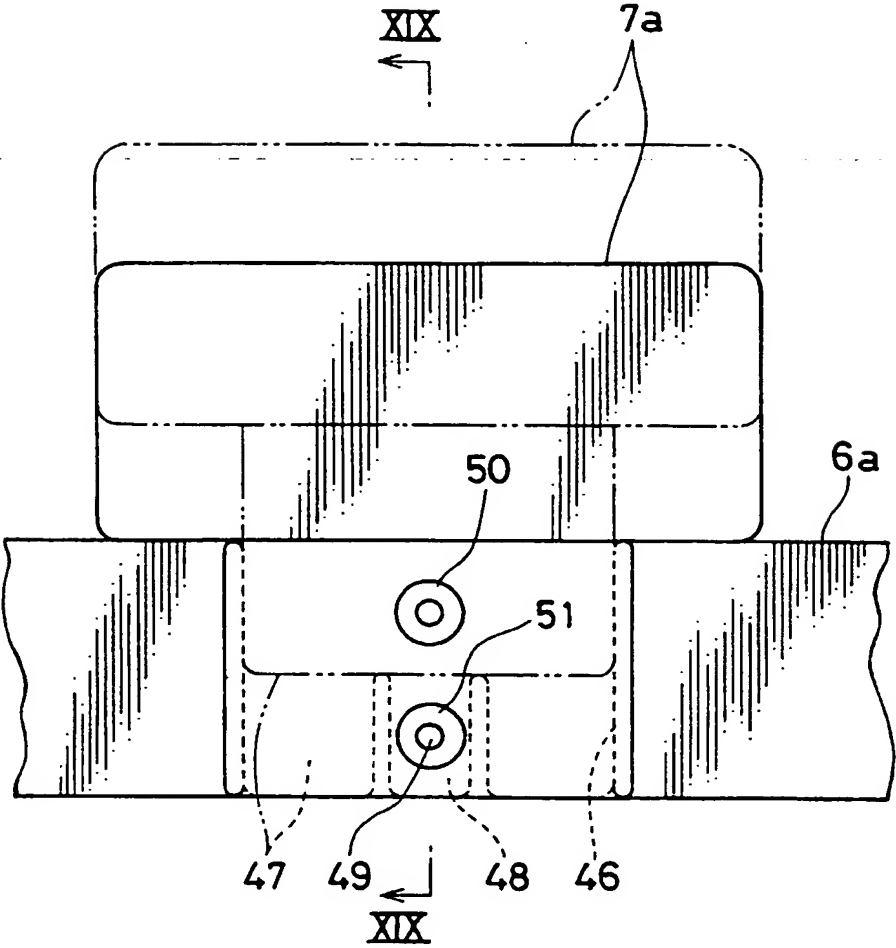
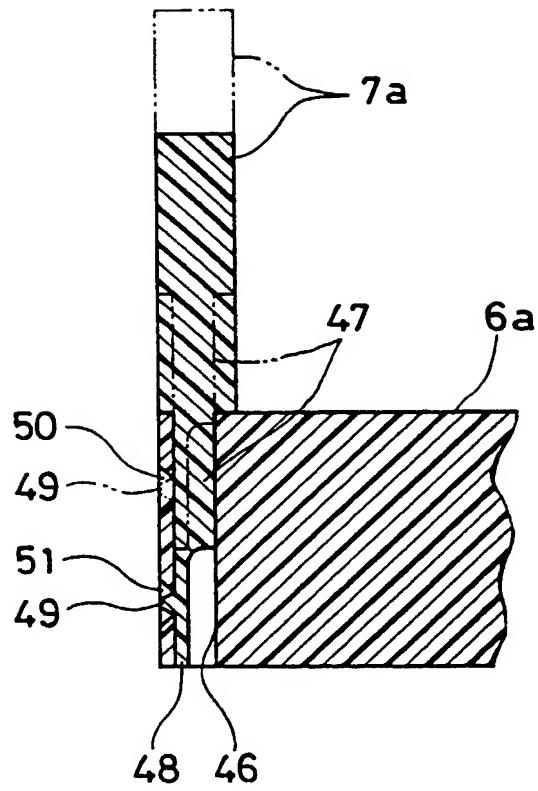


FIG. 19



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FIG. 20

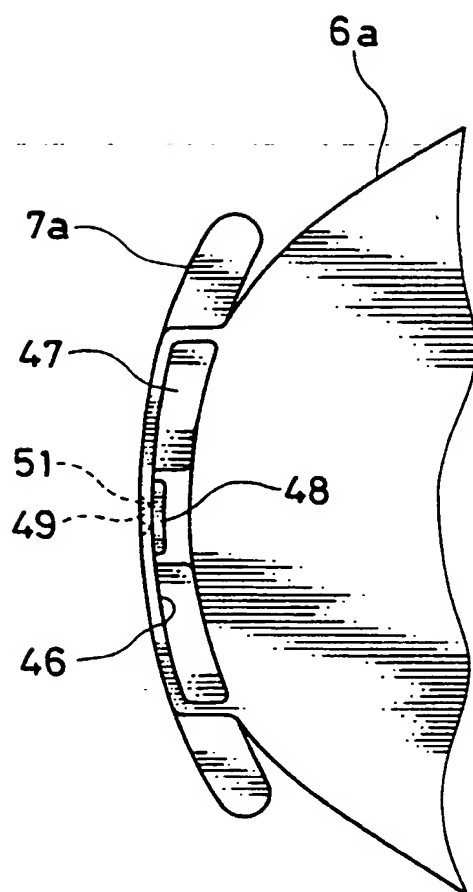


FIG. 21

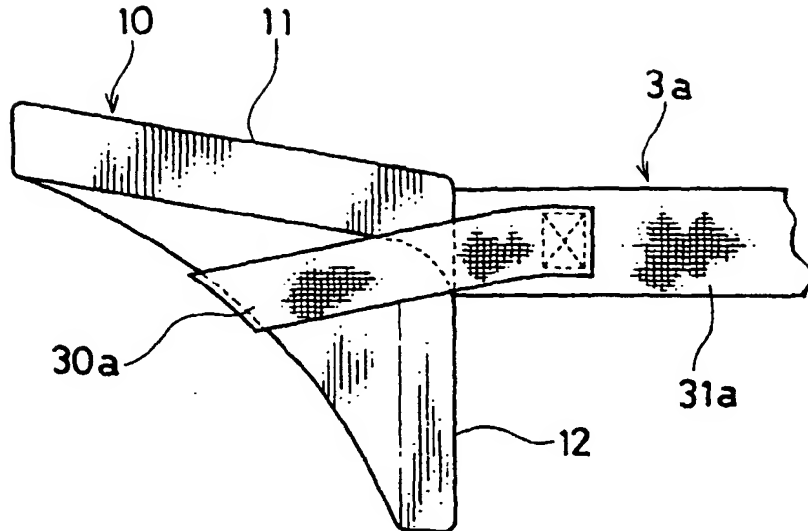
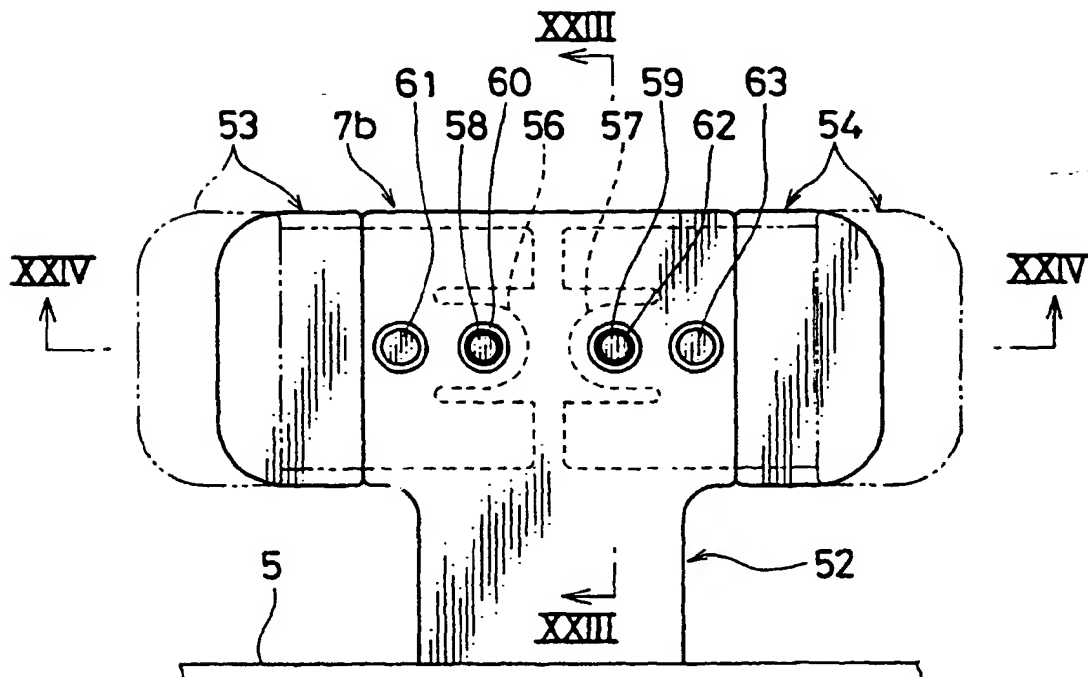


FIG. 22



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FIG. 23

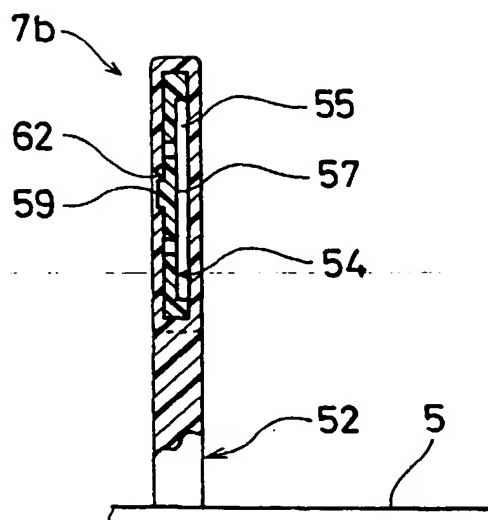


FIG. 24

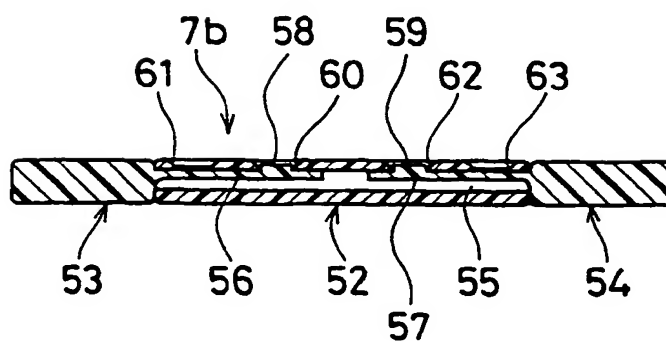
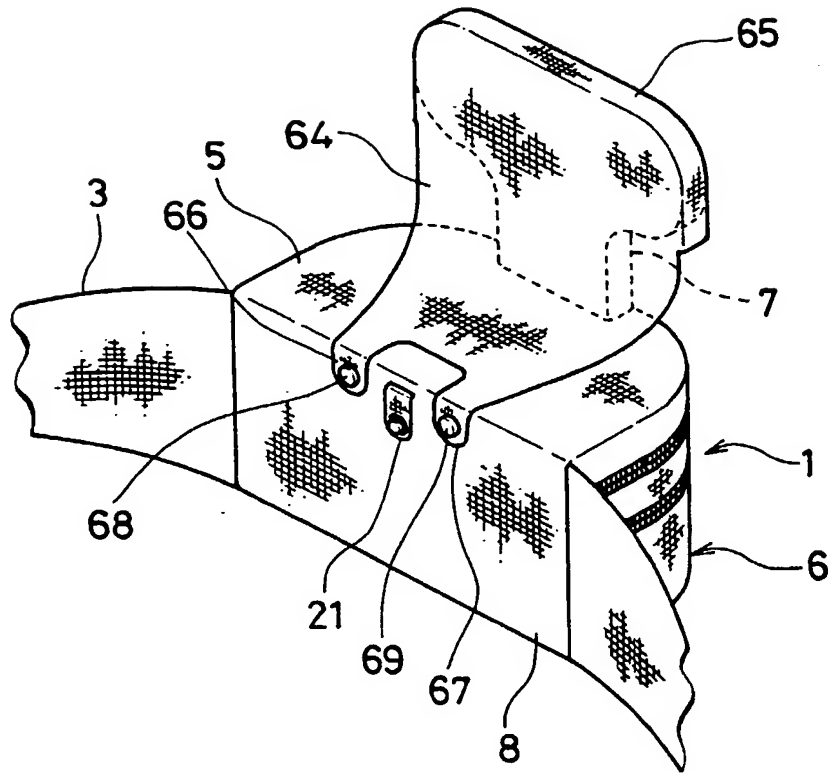


FIG. 25



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FIG. 26

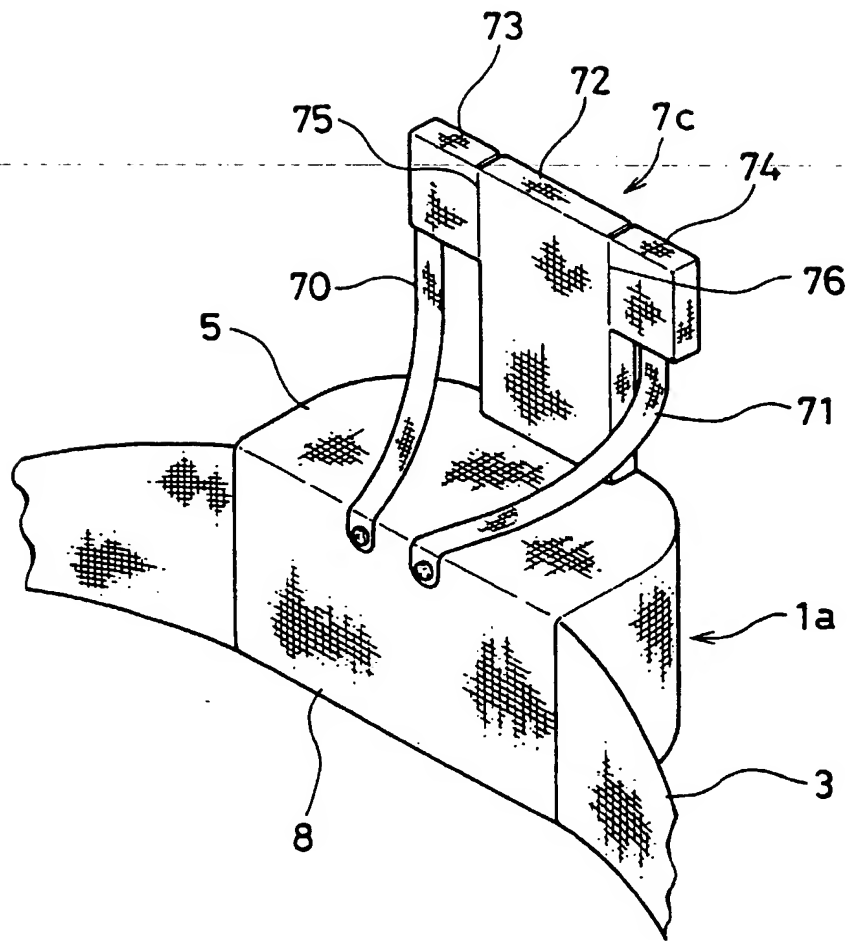
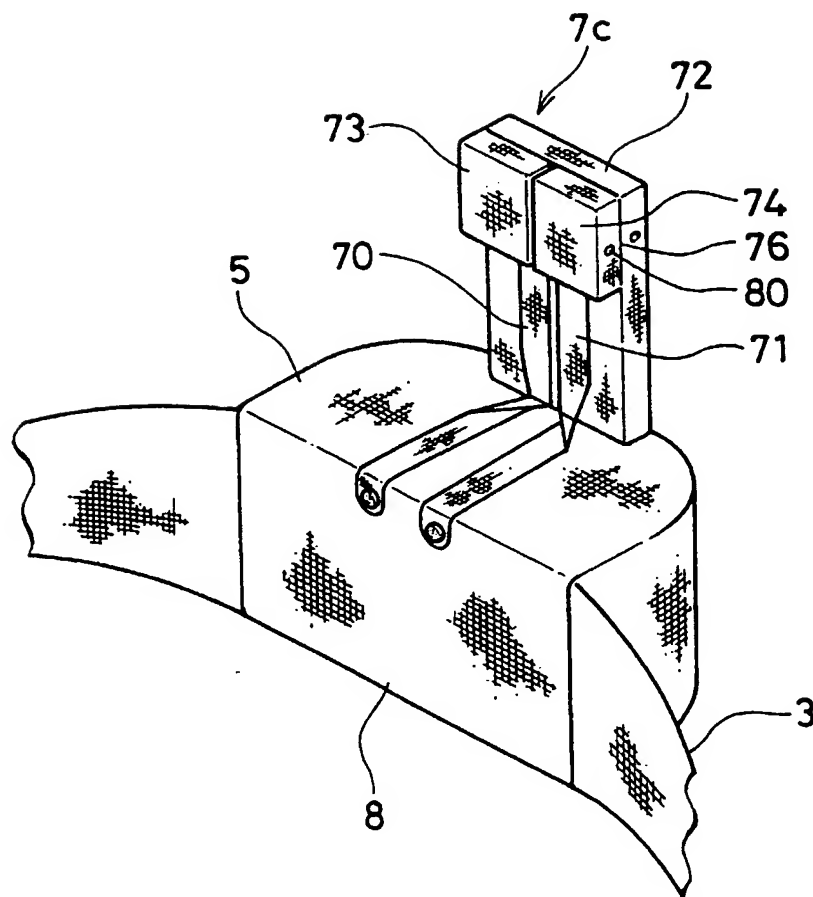


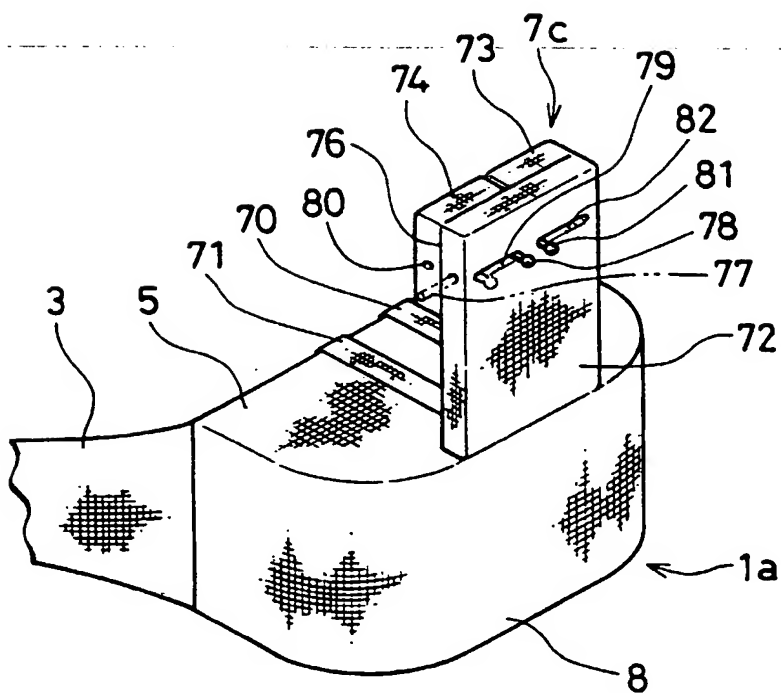
FIG. 27



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FIG. 28



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Application Number
EP 96 30 6600

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	GB-A-2 260 687 (MIN-CHAO LIN) * figures *	1,2	A47D13/02
A	EP-A-0 480 573 (YAMAGUCHI) * figures *	1,2	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			A47D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 9 December 1996	Examiner VandeVondele, J
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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